

## LABOR QUESTION

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and the Council.

### CORRESPONDENCE ON SUBJECT

#### Questions Relative to Labor Contracts in Islands.

#### Objections Made by One Council Only — General Satisfaction With Majority.

The following correspondence passed between Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and Ed Rosenberg, secretary of a labor council in San Francisco. This council is composed principally of men of the Sailors' Union and members of the Typographical Union. With the exception of this council, the labor organizations generally endorsed Mr. Fitzgerald's views on white labor for the Islands:

[Copy.]  
San Francisco, May 21, 1897.  
Ed Rosenberg, Esq., Recording Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council, 1159 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your favor of the 15th inst., and in answer to the resolutions passed by the honorable, the San Francisco Labor Council, on the 14th inst., permit me to say that I have investigated the laws of Hawaii, which provide for the enforcement of labor contracts, and find that there are certain laws which that Government has found necessary to regulate employment, both as to employer as well as employee, and the Hawaiian Government, through the necessity of having had to look to all countries upon the face of the globe for labor, has been compelled to pass measures affording adequate protection to both master and servant. In my opinion the laws are necessary, until other regulations are made, so long as they continue to employ the same class of labor as is now employed and do not admit of criticism, except upon technical grounds, by those who may see fit to cherish in their breasts antagonism to the political concerns of a country.

There is just as much ground for claiming that the laws of this country reduce labor to the conditions of slavery as to reason, that the statutes of the Hawaiian Government make slaves of all who see fit to enter service there under contract.

To begin with, their laws do not require that a penal clause be inserted in the contract. Sections 1419 and 1420, respectively, of the Civil Code, provide:

Section 1419—"If any person lawfully bound to service shall wilfully absent himself from such service, without the leave of his master, any police or district justice of the Kingdom, upon complaint made, under oath, by the master, or by any one on his behalf, may issue a warrant to apprehend such person and bring him before the said justice; and if the complaint shall be maintained, the justice shall order such offender to be restored to his master, and he shall be compelled to serve the remainder of the time for which he originally contracted."

Section 1420—"If, any such person shall refuse to serve according to the provisions of the last section, or the terms of his contract, his master may apply to any district or police justice, where he may reside, who shall be authorized by warrant, or otherwise, to send for the person so refusing, and if such refusal shall be persisted in, to commit such person to prison, there to remain, at hard labor, until he will consent to serve according to law."

"And in case any such person so bound as aforesaid, shall have returned to the service of such master in and obedience to such order of such justice, and shall again wilfully absent himself from such service without the leave of his master, such district or police justice may fine such offender not exceeding five dollars for the first offense, and for every subsequent offense thereafter not exceeding ten dollars, and in default of payment thereof such offender shall be imprisoned at hard labor until such fine is paid; and at the expiration of such imprisonment, such justice shall order such offender to be restored to his master to serve for the remainder of such original term of service."

This law is subject to the regulation of the Board of Immigration, and no American could be brought in under a contract under the penal clause without the permission of said board. The members of said board have informed me that no such privilege will be granted; and further, no employer upon the Islands will accept Americans under such conditions; further, this law was enacted at the request of the Government of Japan and China to insure to the immigrant work for a specific period, together with home, medical attendance, etc.; and further, to protect the immigration companies of

the respective countries, who guarantee that said labor will faithfully perform the work, and it is they (the representatives of the Japanese and Chinese) who enforced the provisions of this law. As I have said before, an American could not be brought in there under this contract, nor neither would he be allowed to make this contract, after he had become a resident.

These sections particularly refer to, and the evident reason of their existence is in the enforcement of the contract under which the laborer enters service, leaving it optional with the contracting parties whether or not a penal clause be incorporated in the said contract. Therefore, I cannot find anything repugnant in these said laws, as any labor which may be sent to Hawaii from the United States will be adequately protected in the provisions of the contract or agreement under which it may enter service. As I have before stated, experience has taught both employer and employee that certain laws were necessary for their protection, handling, as they have, a class of labor from countries of a less degree of civilization than ours, and undoubtedly the laws which seem to create such a horror in the eyes of those, who for political reasons, are opposed to the Hawaiian Government, are only actuated by a spirit of fair dealing to all concerned. While these things will remain upon their books, the sentiment of the people of the Islands is very different to them, not so much from a standpoint of humanity, the effect they may have upon the personal liberty of the servant, or the protection of the master, but upon the ground that they are unnecessary, as they have adopted other measures quite as effective and more congenial. Such measures are best explained by G. O. Nacayama, Inspector-in-Chief of Japanese Immigrants, in his report of March 21, 1892, to His Excellency Charles N. Spencer, Minister of Interior, and President of Labor Council at its regular session on the 14th inst.

"The desertion of laborers is very frequently reported from various plantations. I believe this could be checked,

provided the planters combine and enter into a mutual agreement between themselves, not to employ any Japanese laborers who do not possess proper certificates of discharge entitling them to be employed elsewhere."

This method has been pursued, with the result that the penal contract law is now virtually obsolete and a dead-letter, or, in other words, has fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude.

Having explained the attitude of the Hawaiians in regard to these laws, I will answer your questions:

1. "Have contract labor laws been repealed?" No.

2. "Does not law provide for specific enforcement of contract to labor?" No.

"Does not the laws of the Republic of Hawaii provide that any one making a contract to labor must fulfill such contract in pain of imprisonment?"

Optional on part of contracting parties as to whether or not penal provisions shall be inserted.

3. "Are not such contracts to labor generally enforced?" No. They are not considered necessary for reasons before mentioned.

4. "Does not specific enforcement of contracts to labor amount to slavery?" No.

5. "If these laws are yet in force, had not workingmen, though idle, better wait before going to Hawaii until the authorities now in charge of those Islands shall respect liberty sufficiently to repeal their slave laws?"

As I have already stated that Hawaii has no such thing as a slave law, it is not necessary to repeat. At the present time, white labor is employed on every plantation on the Islands, and they are as contented and satisfied as any laborers could wish for.

Trusting that what little information I have given you will be of some value in your labors, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. T. WILDER,  
Hawaiian Consul General.

Not all contracts. Contracts to labor may be made without penal enforcement clause. Either party making contract may institute civil suit for damages for breaking of contract as in the United States. Clause may be inserted in all contracts by which laborer or workman may be released from contract by payment of advances to him for passage or otherwise.

3. "Are not such contracts to labor generally enforced?" Not generally.

4. "Does not such specific enforcement of contract to labor amount to slavery?" Not by any means. Slavery would not be tolerated for an instant. The greatest proportion of the laborers on the plantations at the present time are free laborers; not under any contract whatever, and are generally preferred by planters. Laborers generally insist upon a contract, as they are then assured of employment for a definite period.

5. "If these laws are yet in force, had not workingmen, though idle, better wait before going to Hawaii until the authorities now in charge of those Islands shall respect liberty sufficient to repeal their slave laws?"

As I have already stated that Hawaii has no such thing as a slave law, it is not necessary to repeat. At the present time, white labor is employed on every plantation on the Islands, and they are as contented and satisfied as any laborers could wish for.

Trusting that what little information I have given you will be of some value in your labors, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHAS. T. WILDER,  
Hawaiian Consul General.

[Copy.]

San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1897.

Hon. E. L. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner, City:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find resolutions adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular session on the 14th inst.

In view of the great importance of the question contained in the resolutions to American citizens contemplating the acceptance of the offers of Hawaii, and sugar planters to contract for their labor, a full investigation and explanation of the questions asked, the Labor Council deems absolutely necessary at the present time, and as you have first brought this matter to public notice, and have also given it of late a special study, the Labor Council asks you to give the necessary information. Very respectfully,

(Signed) ED ROSENBERG,  
Recording Secretary.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, The Commissioner of Labor, Mr. E. L. Fitzgerald, upon his return from the Republic of Hawaii, in an interview, coming from him, or purporting to come from him, and published in the Bulletin of the 12th inst., proposes that American workmen shall emigrate to Hawaii,

"Resolved, That we ask him to state:

1. Whether the contract labor laws of that country have been repealed?

2. Does not that law provide for specific enforcement of contract to labor?" No.

"Does not the laws of the Republic of Hawaii provide that any one making a contract to labor must fulfill such contract in pain of imprisonment?"

Optional on part of contracting parties as to whether or not penal provisions shall be inserted.

3. Are not such contracts to labor generally enforced?

4. Does not such specific enforcement of contract to labor amount to slavery?

5. If these laws are yet in force, had not workingmen, though idle, better wait before going to Hawaii until the authorities now in charge of those Islands shall respect liberty sufficiently to repeal their slave laws?"

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council May 14, 1897.

(Signed) ED ROSENBERG,  
Recording Secretary.

[Copy.]

San Francisco, May 22, 1897.

Hon. E. L. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner, 325 Sutter Street, City:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 21st inst., enclosing statement by Hon. Charles T. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul, came duly to hand, and was read last night at the regular session of the San Francisco Labor Council. After a thorough discussion of your immigration plan, during which several delegates, who had been residents and visitors to the Hawaiian Islands, and familiar with the conditions of the plantation laborers, took occasion to explain the hardships which were bound to befall American citizens contracting as laborers on these plantations, the Labor Council instructed the Executive Committee to draft a statement warning the workingmen of the Pacific Coast against the emigration to the Hawaiian Islands.

The San Francisco Labor Council only reluctantly placed itself in opposition to your emigration plan, realizing that it is in the interest of labor to have you and the Council working in harmony to alleviate the present hard conditions of the workingmen of our State; but as the central labor organization of the largest city on the Pacific slope, from which the workingmen of the Coast expect advice and guidance in such, to them, important step as the wholesale emigration to a foreign country, the Council investigated your plan and find it as bound to result, if followed by American laborers, in their actual enslavement to masters, from whose greed and cruelty many citizens of Norway and Germany, lured to the Islands under as bright promises as now offered to Americans, fled as stowaways on American vessels to our people.

I have submitted the matter to Hon. C. T. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul, for his opinion, which I have the honor to enclose herewith.

Sincerely hoping that I have fully covered the ground desired in your communication, I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,

(Signed) E. L. FITZGERALD,  
Labor Commissioner.

[Copy.]

San Francisco, May 19, 1897.

E. L. Fitzgerald, Esq., Labor Commissioner, 325 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., wherein you inclose a communication and set of resolutions from the San Francisco Labor Council, upon which you desire my opinion, and also such other information as may be pertinent to the subject.

In reply, I beg to submit the following answers to the questions embodied in the set of resolutions passed by the San Francisco Labor Council:

1. "Whether the contract labor laws of that country have been repealed?" No.

2. "Does not that law provide for specific enforcement of contract labor?" Does not the laws in the Republic of Hawaii provide that any one making a contract to labor must fulfill such contract in pain of punishment?" No.

The Labor Council, believing it to be necessary in fairness to you and it to more thoroughly understand our respective views on this vital question, instructed me to request your presence at the meeting of the Executive

## KAMEHAMEHA DAY

### Good Races at Kapiolani Track June 11th.

#### SYLVA WINS BICYCLE EVENTS

#### Generally Speaking it Was Dark Horse Day.

pace and kept pegging along, coming in ahead with a lot to spare. Johnson was a second.

#### HORSE RACES.

THIRD—HONOLULU PURSE, \$150.

Running race; half-mile dash. Free for all.

Entries—Amaranth (Kealii Stables), Antidote (George Rodick), Lord Brock (W. H. Cornwell), Vernon (Gus Schumann).

In this race Lord Brock was a long way the favorite. Everybody seemed to be backing him, with the exception of a few lucky ones; but he was a great disappointment. Amaranth of the Kealii Stables took the lead early in the race, and kept it right along to the finish, coming in far ahead, and with the greatest of ease. Lord Brock was second.

FOURTH—MERCHANTS' PURSE.

Trotting and pacing to harness; best 2 in 3; 2:35 class. Purse, \$150.

Entries—J. Goldsmith (J. H. Gibson), Watermelon Joe (Dr. Shaw), Directress (Wm. Norton). In this race J. Goldsmith was decidedly the favorite. Goldsmith got a good start in the first heat, and at the three-quarters, Watermelon Joe began to pull up. Soon he was alongside the favorite and pushing him hard. On the home stretch Joseph was ahead, but unfortunately he broke and Goldsmith won the race. Watermelon Joe was a close second.

In the second heat, Goldsmith started out ahead and kept the lead. After the first half had been passed, Directress began to pull up and finally took the lead. Then Goldsmith crawled up again until at the three-quarters he was in his old place in the lead. Goldsmith finished first, with Directress a close second. Watermelon Joe broke early in the race, and was out of it.

Time—First heat, 2:35; second heat, 2:29 1/5.

FIFTH—IRWIN CUP. RUNNING.

One-mile dash; for Hawaiian bred horses; to be won twice by members of the Jockey Club. \$150 added.

Entries—Magnet (Shenandoah Stables), Antidote (George Rodick), Duke of Norfolk (Kealii Stables).

Magnet was the favorite, with the Duke of Norfolk a pretty strong rival. Magnet won, with the Duke a close second. Time—1:46 3/5.

SIXTH—MULE RACE.

One-mile dash. Purse, \$50.

Entries—Spinning Dale (C. Bellina), Jennie (F. Harvey), Aina Nui (Jim Kahela), Chimble Fadden (W. H. Cornwell).

This was the most amusing race of the day. Every one wanted to put up something on one of the mules. The start was made, with Spinning Dale as the favorite. The tails began to switch and the mules to cast sidelong glances. Spinning Dale wasn't in it. Aina Nui got the lead and kept it, finishing far ahead of the bunch. Time—2:14.

SEVENTH—KAPIOLANI PARK PURSE.

Trotting and pacing to harness: best 2 in 3; 2:30 class. Purse, \$150.

Entries—Johnny Goldsmith (J. H. Gibson), Gladys (Wm. Cunningham), Ralph (Wm. Norton), Watermelon Joe (Dr. Shaw).

Gladys was the favorite and J. Goldsmith was second choice. Ralph and Watermelon Joe were not very much thought of.

In the first heat, Gladys took the lead and kept it to the finish. At the half Watermelon Joe tried to crawl up, but it was no go. Gladys kept on the undisturbed and finished well, with Watermelon Joe second. When it came to a decision on the race by the judges, it was found that Gladys was four pounds short in carrying weight and the heat was awarded to Watermelon Joe.

In the second heat, there were four or five false starts. When the horses did finally get off, Ralph took the lead and finished first, with the best time of any of the heats in the race. 2:25.

This was a great big surprise, and things looked rather blue for Gladys. Goldsmith was distanced.

In the third and fourth heats, Gladys appeared to be in better shape. Watermelon Joe was distanced and Ralph had an accident with his hobbies. Gladys won both the heats, taking the race. Time—Third heat, 2:35; fourth heat, 2:29%.

EIGHTH—OCEANIC S. S. CO.'S CUP. \$150 ADDED.

Entries—Amethyst (Kealii Stables), Billy C. (W.

James G. Spencer, Treasurer; S. G. Wilder, Secretary.  
Executive Committee—J. S. Walker, W. S. Wilder, Jr., and S. Shaw.  
Reception Committee—Jas. G. Spencer, A. Lanz and J. M. Dowsett.  
Judges—A. N. Tripp, Theo. Hoffmann and Captain Cluney.  
Bicycle Referee—George Angus.  
Starter—C. B. Wilson; W. T. Morris, Assistant.  
Timekeepers—J. L. Torbert, W. Love and A. R. Rowat.  
Court of Course—Ed Dowsett.  
Saddling Paddock—Tom Wright.

## NOTES.

The Honolulu Jockey Club was full at all times. The ladies held forth upstairs.

What a large police force would have been required to stop the wagering of yesterday!

The fences were lined with wheels of both men and women—all decorated with various colors.

One of the large algaroba trees in the enclosure fell when Lord Brock didn't win in the third race of the day.

Three or four of the benches in the grand stand suffered from the onslaughts of several pairs of feet on the backs.

The punchbowl in the Jockey Club stand met with an accident. One of the feet of the bowl broke when it was empty.

The police did not have much to do at the track yesterday. Not a single case of drunkenness was reported. The crowd was exceptionally quiet.

## SECOND DAY.

The second day of the race meet of the Jockey Club—Saturday, June 12,—was successful in the matter of both the races and the attendance. The races were good contests and showed a thing or two that made people open their eyes. The attendance, while, of course, smaller than upon the day previous, was very good. All the stands were comfortably filled, and in the Jockey Club stand there was, perhaps, as large a crowd as upon the day previous. The Hawaiian Band, stationed just back of the grand stand, did much to enhance the pleasure of the afternoon. The officers of the day were the same as those who had charge on the 11th.

## BICYCLE RACES.

## FIRST—BICYCLE RACE.

Half-mile dash. Prize: Trophy, valued at \$20.

Entries—Sam Johnson, T. V. King, J. F. Murray, J. Sylva.

In this race King set the pace from the start, but just as upon the day previous, Sylva lit out at the three-quarters and came in far ahead of the bunch, an easy winner. Johnson was second. Time—1:07½.

## SECOND—BICYCLE RACE.

One-mile handicap. Prize: Trophy, valued at \$30.

Entries—D. G. Sylvester, Sam Johnson, J. Sylva, T. V. King, J. F. Murray.

The handicaps, as arranged, were greater on the 11th. They were as follows: Sylva, scratch; Johnson, 10 yards; Sylvester and King, 45 yards. Murray took advantage of his handicap and kept on going, until, upon nearing the three-quarters, it looked very much as if he would take the race. King was noticed to close up at the three-quarters, and then Sylva emerged from the bunch. Lighting out and passing everything in sight, he came in an easy winner with his hands off the handle-bars. Sylvester was second and Johnson third. Time—2:29½.

## HORSE RACES.

## THIRD—HAWAIIAN JOCKEY CLUB PURSE.

Five-eighths-of-a-mile dash; for Hawaiian bred. Purse, \$150.

Entries—Amethyst (Kealia Stables), Confederate (Geo. Rodiek), Confederate (Shenandoah Stables), Billy C. (W. H. Cornwell).

In this race the horses were a very long time in getting started. Confederate kept running and trying to get the lead after leaving the flag. Billy C. and Amethyst were also a little anxious. Antidote had no trouble in holding back. When the horses did get away, it was a beautiful start. Amethyst was running like a scared rabbit, but on the stretch Antidote worked up and led, passing under the wire like the wind, with Amethyst second. Time—1:05 1-5.

## FOURTH—ENTERPRISE BREWING COMPANY'S PURSE.

Pacing and trotting; free-for-all; best 3 in 5. Purse, \$150, with \$50 added.

Entries—Ralph (Wm. Norton), Billy Button (J. F. Humburg), Gladys (Wm. Cunningham).

The favorite seemed to be Gladys. Billy Button was a close second in the line of favorites. Nobody seemed to think much of Ralph.

First heat—Gladys led when about an eighth of the way and was ahead at the quarter. Billy Button crawled up and passed Gladys at the half. Ralph was quite a little distance behind, but picked up beautifully on the stretch, winning quite easily, with Gladys second. Time—2:25½.

Second heat—Gladys took the lead and was followed closely by Billy Button. Billy broke, but soon gained his feet and was again crawling up on Gladys. Another break and Billy Button steadied down again. Gladys kept on going without a break. When near the three-quarters Ralph began to crawl up but Button was in the lead. Just past the three-quarters Ralph took the lead. Billy Button was soon ahead, and came in first, with Ralph a close second. The heat was awarded to Ralph on account of the fact that Button broke continuously. Time—2:27½.

Third heat Gilson gave place to Dickey Davis as driver of Button, but the latter was unable to do any better. Button broke at the start. Ralph was going better taking the lead. Button broke at the quarter. The other horses were following at about equal dis-

tances. Button broke again. Ralph kept on ahead, and won the heat, with Button second. This gave Ralph the race. Time—2:29½.

## FIFTH—ROSITA CHALLENGE CUP, \$200 ADDED.

Running race; one-mile dash. Entries—Amaranth (Kealia Stables), Sympathetic's Last (Gus Schumann), Magnet (Shenandoah Stables), Lord Brock (W. H. Cornwell).

Amaranth was favorite, but a little ring, with a sure pointer, was staking everything on Sympathetic's Last. Magnet had quite a number of supporters. Lord Brock did not run. The race was a good one from the start, and, until near the three-quarters, it was hard to tell which would win. Amaranth was ahead for a good part of the way, but Sympathetic's Last did his work on the stretch, coming in on a dead run and finishing winner. Amaranth was second and Magnet third. Time—1:47¾.

## SIXTH—MAIDEN RACE.

Half-mile-dash. For horses that have not previously started. Purse, \$100.

Entries—Mikado (Shenandoah Stables), Mikimiki (W. H. Cornwell).

No bets; not even odds could be found on Mikimiki. Mikado was too much of a favorite, and with good reasons, too. Mikado started out ahead and kept it to the end, winning easily.

## SEVENTH—SPECIAL RACE.

Pacing and trotting; handicap; free for all beaten horses. Purse, \$150.

Entries—Directress (Wm. Norton) and Watermelon Joe (Dr. Shaw).

First heat—A fine start. Watermelon Joe crawled up quite well on Directress, but could not quite reach that horse. Directress won. Time—2:31½.

Second heat—Watermelon Joe led to the quarter, when the horses were neck and neck. Watermelon Joe led, but broke when near the half. Then he fell back. At the three-quarters, the horses were neck and neck. The same on the stretch. Directress won the heat and the race. Time—2:31½, a repetition of the first.

## NOTES.

In the one-mile bicycle race on Friday, Sam Johnson was mentioned as coming in second. This was an error.

It is rumored that several members of the Jockey Club, dissatisfied with the races on Friday, will withdraw from the association and organize a new club, with a half-mile track, near town. Kewalo may be selected.

An error also occurred in the report of the running race for the Irwin cup.

Duke of Norfolk was named as being second horse at the finish. It was one of the prettiest races of the day, Magnet winning, leading Antidote by half a head, while Duke of Norfolk was almost distanced.

It was rumored at the track that Antidote's owner is satisfied that the judges were fair in their decision on Friday. In the race on Saturday, when the jockey weighed in he was found, with his saddle, to be several pounds overweight. At the suggestion of the judges, another saddle was sent for, involving a half hour's detention, but the delay helped the horse to win.

When Billy Button broke four times in his race it was the privilege of the judges to rule him off the track or have the owners change drivers. Under ordinary circumstances, the horse would have been ruled off, but owing to the difficulties experienced on Friday, and rather than have more dissatisfaction, the owner, Humberg, was given his choice and changed the driver.

## NEW FUKUDAVILLE

## New Town Mentioned By Maui Correspondent.

## General News From the Island Late Court Term at Wailuku.

MAUI, June 11.—It is to be noted that the present June term of court at Wailuku has been conducted in a most inexpensive manner, and that the prosecution for the Government by Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole has generally been marked by success. The only failure to convict occurred last Saturday (the 5th) in the celebrated Aluhi-Sylva case, in which the sale of spirituous liquors at Kahului race track on July 4, 1896, was charged. Both defendants were acquitted.

The foreign jury tried the three Spreckelsville Japanese the 7th and 8th, and found them guilty of killing Wata, the interpreter at Spreckelsville, during a night of last March.

The verdict was "manslaughter in the second degree," and Judge Kalua sentenced them to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor the full extent of the law. The attorneys for the defense were Messrs. Neumann and Chillingworth. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court, inasmuch as the Judge overruled Mr. Neumann's motion for a new trial.

There were two or three civil cases for trespass and another a criminal conviction, and tomorrow will perhaps see the end of the famous Enos land case in which the attorneys are Messrs. A. Rosa and Kepoikai vs. Enoch Johnson.

E. P. Dole will depart for Honolulu by today's Cleindine.

Charles Creighton, Esq. arrived in Wailuku during the 8th.

The rooms of the Fifteen Club have been a popular resort for the legal fraternity during the term.

Wray Taylor has been in Olawau and Lahaina during the week.

The dentists, Messrs. R. U. More and P. B. Aiken—are in Hana.

Messrs. H. P. Baldwin and S. G. Alexander will visit Lahaina next week.

Kamehameha Day on Maui is being celebrated by a grand picnic at the first crossing of beautiful Iao, and by horse races at an old track in Pulehu, Kula. Horses from Ulupukaua, Kula, and Pala will compete on dit.

A propos of racing, last Saturday, the 5th, hundreds of Japanese assembled at Fukudaville, Kula, and held "scrub" horse races to celebrate a slight rain which had fallen several days previously. There were 20 or 30 ponies in the contests, and prizes, consisting of towels, handkerchiefs, shirts, pieces of calico, etc., were awarded.

Another miniature Japanese-Chinese war was threatened at Hamakapuka plantation on the 10th. While cutting cane in the field, the Chinese working one row and the Japanese another, side by side, a Chinese persistently invaded Japanese territory, and a son of Tokio, after remonstrating in vain struck the son of Hong Kong over the forehead and across the back of the head with a stick of cane. They were separated, but the Chinese gang threatened the Japanese with dire punishment after work. Trouble was averted by the use of diplomacy on the part of the police and plantation authorities. Strange to remark, the Japanese caused the arrest of the battered Chinese.

The June meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place tonight at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Loveland of Hamakapuka.

"Swagger" printed invitations to a "dance to be given by the Puunene Club at Spreckelsville, Friday evening, June 18, 1897," are in circulation. The committee who have the event in charge are Messrs. R. T. Wilbur, Jr., M. G. McLane, P. S. Scales and Jay M. Smith.

Kahului harbor is clear of shipping.

Weather: The dryest season in 20 years.

Very Rough at Kauai.

Porter Olroy, of the W. G. Hall, brought the following report on shipping on the Garden Isle:

"It was very rough at Waimea. A heavy southeasterly swell has been running into that place and Makaweli for the last eight days. We were unable to land any Waimea and Keleka freight. Succeeded in landing only part of the lumber, so that we

brought back most of what we took down for those places."

"There is not water enough alongside the wharf at Waimea for a boat to lie in. The sand has been washed in until the place is all banked up."

"The weather was moderate Eelele. The wool on Nilau will be ready for shipment to Honolulu on the next trip of the W. G. Hall to that island, June 25th."

"Makaweli expects to get through gridding for the season by June 17th."

"There is a total of 14,600 bags of sugar left on the Garden Isle."

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AGENTS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

**MUSLIN UNDERWEAR** The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately fin-



## RODICK PROTESTS

Claims Injustice Done in Eighth  
Race.

## JOCKEY FAINTED AT FINISH

Weighed Above Limit  
Without Saddle.

Judge Hoffman Insists That Rule  
Was Violated—The Gladys M.  
Case

The only unpleasant occurrence at the races yesterday was the event in which Antidote, through an infraction of the rules, was declared not a winner in the eighth race. Opinion seems to be divided on the subject, but many of those who placed their money on other horses, and who, but for this mishap, would have lost, regret that the plucky Antidote did not get the race.

The trouble was caused solely by Antidote's jockey failing to weigh out at the finish. The judges claim that he was called upon to weigh out, and his answer was: "No." The boy took his horse directly to the saddling paddock and dismounted, then, completely exhausted from hard ride, fell in a faint. Before the decision was given he was assisted to the judges' stand and weighed up to the required number of pounds. He appeared to be so weak that it was necessary to hold him on the scales, but when the announcement was made that his horse had lost he recovered sufficiently to go upstairs and vigorously protest against the actions of the judges. The owner of Antidote immediately filed protest in writing and later employed Messrs. Humphreys & Macdonald to appear for him and appeal his case to the Jockey Club. Considerable excitement followed, and for a time it looked as though violence would be used on the judges.

Theodore Hoffman was seen last evening, and in reply to a question, said: "Our action was in accordance with rule 20 of the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association. Jockeys and drivers weigh in before a race and then go to the paddock to saddle or harness their horses. If there was extra weight they would have an opportunity to discard it without our knowledge. To prevent this, the rules call for them to weigh out after receiving permission from the judges to dismount. This the jockey failed to do, and consequently, we had nothing to do but give the decision to the second horse. I regret the occurrence exceedingly, but if we had permitted it to pass unnoticed the owners of the other horses would have had the right to protest on account of our violating the rules."

"In weighing out, jockeys must remove the saddles and martingales in front of the judges' stand and weigh immediately in the presence of the judges or their assistants. Captain Cluney called to this jockey to come and weigh out, but he answered: 'No, the horse is in the paddock.' There is no question that Antidote came in first, but under the rules he could not be given the race. The rules say: 'After each heat they shall come to the judges' stand, and not dismount or leave their vehicles without permission of the judges and shall be re-weighed.'

"I have been told tonight that a claim was made that we permitted Billy Cunningham to take a heat, notwithstanding he was four pounds light in weighing out. The circumstances are these: Cunningham weighed in all right, he having had four pounds of shot in a bag around the bottom of his trousers. During the heat the bag broke and the shot got lost. When he weighed out and found the difference he seemed as much surprised as we were. We gave the heat to Watermelon Joe, and afterward Cunningham carried six pounds overweight. We were satisfied he had not intentionally deceived us. The rules say: 'Any rider or driver not bringing in his required weight shall be ruled out, unless such decision shall be deemed to favor a fraud.' But the same rule, little further along, says: 'Provided, the judges are satisfied . . . there has been no deception on the part of the rider or driver, who shall be deficient in weight.'

"In my opinion, the decisions were just, according to the rules under which the races were run. I had no money on a single race, and was giving my decisions entirely upon the results based upon the rules of the National Trotting Association. I am told that the owner of Antidote had considerable money on his horse. This being the case, and as an owner of race horses, the logical conclusion is that he should be familiar with the rules. I am surprised that he did not see they were carried out."

Below is a copy of the protest filed with S. G. Wilder, secretary of the Hawaiian Jockey Club:

Honolulu June 11, 1897  
Mr. S. G. Wilder, Secretary Hawaiian  
Jockey Club, Honolulu:  
Sir—I hereby enter a respectful  
protest against the decision of the  
judges in the eighth race, Oceanic  
Steamship Company's cup, three-quar-  
ter-mile dash, Hawaiian bred, in favor  
of Amethyst, as I claim the race to

have been won by Antidote. The judges held that although Antidote passed the wire ahead of Amethyst, the race could not be awarded to Antidote, on account of his having been taken off the track before the weight of the saddle, under which he was ridden, was taken. The jockey who rode Antidote fainted directly after this race was run, and Antidote was taken from the track before the weight of the saddle was taken through inadvertence and wholly without my knowledge, consent or connivance. Within a few seconds after this race was concluded I reached my horse, Antidote, with the clerk of the course, and, at that time, the saddle had not been removed. My jockey having then recovered, offered to have his weight taken, but this the judges refused to permit and awarded the race to Amethyst.

"I now contend and am prepared to conclusively prove that the jockey who rode Antidote weighed more than enough to fulfill the requirements of the rules of the club without accounting the weight of the saddle.

"Being a member of the Jockey Club, and conceiving that an injustice has been done me in this matter, I desire to appeal and do now appeal from the decision of the judges awarding said race to Amethyst, and respectfully refer to the following gentlemen, who will testify in support of the facts herein set out: Mr. Wm. W. Watters, Mr. Gus Schuman, Mr. C. B. Wilcox, Mr. George Paris, and the Messrs. Halstead.

"I have the honor to remain, sir,  
your obedient servant,  
GEORGE RODICK."

## NOT BRUTE FORCE

Sheriff Carter Explains  
Kauai Matter.

Chinese Attacked Officers—Action  
of Special Officer.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Advertiser of the 1st, under heading, "Brute Force on Kauai," there appears an article from your correspondent in Kealia. The writer evidently knew nothing of the facts or else deliberately told what was false.

The facts are as follows: Saturday evening, May 22d, Capt. Joseph I. of Kapaa, and three officers, went to a camp at Kealia (Makee Sugar Company) with a warrant of arrest for a Chinaman. The Chinaman was found, quietly submitting to arrest, was taken in charge and officers withdrew. When a short distance from the camp, the gong sounded and the Chinese in the camp, between 60 and 70 in number, sallied out and attacked the officers. The captain and two officers turned and warned them not to try and effect a rescue. They piled in, however, and a fight ensued, only stopping when Captain I drew his revolver and fired over their heads, causing them to disperse. The prisoner was then landed safely in jail.

Monday morning (24th) officers with warrants arrested the four ringleaders. They were handcuffed in pairs, one officer with each pair, a rope being passed around the handcuff. The men were in this manner then taken to jail. The only instance of brutality was that of the special officer, who had charge of the first pair arrested. After he got them to the jail, and while they were going through the gate, he slapped one across the back of the head and then kicked him. The offender was immediately arrested, charged with assault, and fined \$10 and \$3.50 costs.

The men (prisoners) had no marks whatever that even suggested dragging or beating. "Brute force" is not and will not be countenanced on Kauai. And whenever the Kealia correspondent hears any vague rumors, and will take the trouble to ask me for facts, they will be cheerfully given and his reputation as a gabber of news will cease as far as police news is concerned.

Yours truly, F. W. CARTER,  
Sheriff of Kauai.  
June 11, 1897.

Negroes for Maui.

Chester A. Doyle, official Japanese interpreter, returned from Maui yesterday and spent the day at the races. He was seen at the Hawaiian Hotel after dinner last night and spoke generally of Maui news. He gave out some information on labor matters which will surprise those who are now working for the introduction of white labor on the Islands.

"I saw Manager Boote, of Spreckelsville," said Mr. Doyle, "and he surprised me by his reasons for the discharge of the white employees at Spreckelsville. He told me that the men were incompetent to handle the laborers, and he intended bringing men from California who would do better work, at \$60 per month. This surprised me, because I always understood that the men had been in the employ of the company for some time, and gave satisfaction. But Mr. Boote is the manager, and I presume he knows best. He thinks he can get men in San Francisco capable of coping with the class of Japanese labor now on the plantations.

"Regarding American labor, Mr. Boote has a different idea from that advanced by Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald. Mr. Boote, you will understand, hails from Louisiana, and is accustomed to handling negroes on the plantations. He is well satisfied with their work, evidently, for he informed me that before the 1st of January he would have 100 negroes and their families working on Spreckelsville. These are people who have worked for him before. I told him of the experience of the Pehala people with negroes employed there during the time the late Charlie Arnold was here, and the dissatisfaction which resulted. But Mr.

Boote is satisfied that these people are all right.

"Regarding the court trials at this term, interest centered principally on that of the three Japanese charged with the murder of an interpreter. They were convicted of manslaughter in the second degree and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. From all I could hear, the result was satisfactory."

## At Death's Door.

When a person at death's door whose family have taken a last fare, well, is miraculously restored to health, there is little wonder that the case should excite interest. Such a case is brought under notice by a local correspondent. This is what he learnt from personal inquiries. Miss Bessie Portlock lives with her parents at Parsonage Cottage, Frilsham, Berkshire, Eng. She did not look much of an invalid. Speaking with intelligence, she told her story:

"Being taken ill," she said, "in June, 1894, I was obliged to come home. My doctor sent me to Newbury Hospital for seven weeks, but I got much worse soon after. The pain was dreadful. Our doctor said he could do nothing and advised mother to send me to the Reading Hospital. I was there for ten weeks. I had wasted away to a skeleton, and could not walk up and down stairs. I couldn't eat, and I had given up all hope. Mother one day read in the paper what wonderful cures were being made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She sent for a box. Before the box was empty I was able to get up and about. I continued to take them and gradually got better. The neighbors could scarcely believe their eyes, and the doctor said, 'What have you been doing to get so much better?'

The mother said, "Dr. said to me in his surgery, 'I am afraid I can do nothing for your daughter; it's consumption of the bowels and we cannot save her.' Her brothers and sisters came back to see her for the last time; they never expected to see her again. I am so thankful we tried the pills." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are famous for the cure of anaemia, influenza, rheumatism, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs. They also have cured many cases of paralysis, locomotor ataxy, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, and nervous headache.

A specific for all ladies' troubles, and in men cure all the ills arising from worry, fatigue and excess, whether of work or otherwise. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Among the arrivals from Maui ports on the Claudine Saturday were Miss Paty, S. M. Dodge, Mrs. M. H. Renton, E. P. Dole and others.

## TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897

## S. S. KINAU,

CLARENCE, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawalhue and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday . . . June 18, Friday . . . Oct. 1  
Tuesday . . . June 29, \*Tuesday . . . Oct. 12  
\*Friday . . . July 9, Friday . . . Oct. 22  
Tuesday . . . July 20 Tuesday . . . Nov. 2  
Friday . . . July 30 \*Friday . . . Nov. 12  
\*Tuesday . . . Aug. 10 Tuesday . . . Nov. 23  
Friday . . . Aug. 20 Friday . . . Dec. 3  
Tuesday . . . Aug. 31 \*Tuesday . . . Dec. 14  
\*Friday . . . Sep. 10 Thursday . . . Dec. 23  
Tuesday . . . Sep. 21

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Maalaea and Kawalhue same day; Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday . . . June 15 Tuesday . . . Sep. 28  
Friday . . . June 25 Friday . . . Oct. 3  
Tuesday . . . July 6 Tuesday . . . Oct. 19  
Friday . . . July 16 Friday . . . Oct. 29  
Tuesday . . . July 27 Tuesday . . . Nov. 9  
Friday . . . Aug. 6 Friday . . . Nov. 19  
Tuesday . . . Aug. 17 Tuesday . . . Nov. 30  
Friday . . . Aug. 27 Friday . . . Dec. 10  
Tuesday . . . Sep. 7 Tuesday . . . Dec. 21  
Friday . . . Sep. 17 Friday . . . Dec. 31

Will call at Pohokai, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignee must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,

Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge

## STOP THAT COUGH!

A slight cold, if neglected, is just as apt to lead to serious lung trouble as a heavy one. You should take time by the forelock and conquer the trouble while you can, and at little expense, without inconvenience.

## Cummins

The climate of Honolulu, during the Summer months, is very changeable and threatening. Most every one in some way suffers from the radical changes—Sore Throat, Cold in the Head, Chest or Lungs, La Grippe, etc., are the common ailments which give cause for much suffering and inconvenience.

## Cough

The number of remedies on the market intended to assist and cure such ailments reach upwards to a thousand in number, but in reality, as a positive specific for Coughs and Colds, there is but one. CUMMINS' COUGH CURE never fails, and gives almost instant relief. It is free from opiates and dangerous ingredients.

## Cure

Your druggist may say we don't keep it, but we have one just as good; don't be induced to try something else that may injure you. Dr. Cummins has used this recipe for years in his practice, and has met with remarkable success.

Get CUMMINS' and take no other. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

Will furnish the following compounds of

## S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER,

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Maui, and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignee must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

## AGENTS FOR

The Joseph Dixon  
Crucible Co.

Will furnish the following compounds of

## GRAPHITE:

## Dixon's

## SILICA

## GRAPHITE

## Paint!

For iron roofs, smokestacks, boilers, rails and all iron work exposed to heat, or wet weather; also, for exposed wood work, such as bridges, houses, piles, etc.

Color cards and directions on application.

GRAPHITE is one of the purest forms of Carbon, and is impervious to heat, cold, alkali, salt air, acids and rust, and it is claimed will last longer than any other paint.

JUNE 12, 1897.

**Hawaiian Gazette**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 15, 1897.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The manner in which the public improvements voted by the last Legislature are being carried forward, furnishes no small amount of satisfaction to the people of this country irrespective of political affiliation. In our own city the work on the Pacific Mail dock, the widening and extension of Vineyard street, and the Paliroad are the most important evidences of progress. On the island of Hawaii the road campaign has been carried forward at a rate that satisfies the desires of the most ardent enthusiasts, while the principal streets of Hilo are undergoing a renovation which will give no small impetus to the erection of more imposing business blocks and the general improvement of the business section of the town.

Aside from the mere appearances the intrinsic value of this work cannot be overestimated in forecasting the future development of the country. Especially in the country districts where heretofore the best road that could be boasted of was a first-class trail will this road construction bear the best fruit. The new-comer looks askance at lands however valuable when he finds that the products of the soil as well as his provisions must be transported on pack mules. The small farmer to whom the country is offering special inducements does not look with favor upon the districts where the distance from the market is doubled by the character of the road which he must traverse. An excellent evidence of this is given in the rapidity with which the land along the Volcano road is being taken up, notwithstanding the land in other portions of Hawaii and on other islands is known to yield equally good returns.

On feature in the progress of public work to be particularly commended is the policy of the Government to undertake no task which cannot be promptly carried out. Plans have been carefully considered and in all instances improvements have been made on what may be termed a conservative basis. In no case has the bonded indebtedness been increased by pressing public works that will not return prompt realizations to the Government treasury through the increased value of adjoining property. Radicals may claim that the Executive is too slow; but in the long run the wisdom of keeping within the limits of sound business methods will be apparent to those who would like to see the Government lead off in a "boom" campaign.

## MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

It is highly interesting to note the comments upon President McKinley's Cuban policy made by the silver Democratic, and the Cleveland Democratic papers. The former maintain that the President is merely copying the Cleveland policy while the latter are fearful that he is listening to the cry of the jingo. Neither seem to recognize that Mr. McKinley has an undivided policy, the fruits of which will be more in evidence when he has been longer in office. The delays of which some complain and the line of investigation which does not suit the opinions of others, points to nothing if not the fact that Mr. McKinley has a mind of his own. He will move carefully and never allow his administration to be characterized by bull-in-the-china-shop methods.

Few Presidents have in times of peace faced the serious questions placed in Mr. McKinley's hands, for solu-

tion when he took the oath of office. He has enough to take care of within his own country without looking around school-boy-like to make more trouble.

In Cuban matters Mr. McKinley is moving slowly, making his own investigations and not allowing his action to be forced until the situation has been canvassed by his own emissaries. We believe the annexationists may study this phase of the President's policy with profit. Our people have already had assurances that the President has not forgotten Hawaii. At the same time the local anxiety to have our difficulties settled should not blind the eyes of the people to the fact that the shaping of the McKinley Hawaiian policy is not the work of a day or a month.

Notwithstanding Hawaii stands ready to place itself under the American flag, the question of annexation presents quite a problem. Hawaii practically says it will accept the form of annexation offered by the United States. Thus it leaves the solution of the matter in the hands of a President who has not been in office four months. Having full confidence in the ultimate results, the people of this country have no right to feel slighted or down hearted because their cause has not received President McKinley's immediate and undivided attention. We may depend upon it that he will draw his own conclusions and act with conservative deliberation. A patient waiter is no loser.

## COMMISSIONS "WITHOUT PAY"

In considering our future legislative policy the people may well turn their attention to the ancient policy of creating commissioners "to serve without pay." The ultra patriotic of course feel that any citizen of any country should be willing to give his time to the consideration of public measures, seeking no greater reward than the satisfaction gained from the thought that he is accomplishing something of lasting benefit to his country.

Theoretically the patriot has, by all odds, the best of the argument. Practically considered however, and without special reference to the work of our own citizens, commissions created by legislative bodies serve one of two purposes: they are either convenient loopholes by which questions are disposed of which the legislators are not anxious to handle, or, bodies created for honest and careful investigation that cannot be accomplished within the short term of a legislative session. Another practical fact is that members of commissions who "serve without pay," usually find less time to devote to the subject in hand than those who receive a fair renumeration for their labors. We are not inclined to consider these practical conditions a reflection on the patriotism of commissioners. It is rather a demonstration of the business principle that what is worth doing is well worth paying for. When the people make demands upon a few individuals, to take time from private business, to do the thinking and investigating for the general public, it becomes an open question whether they have a right to expect something for nothing.

The amount of work done usually depends on the good will of the commissioners or the condition of their individual pocket books. If they have the money to obtain assistance in private affairs while they are devoting time to public matters, well and good, on the other hand if they are not fortunate enough to be able to carry out this plan, the people's business is perfectly neglected. A good example of lack of legislative foresight is found locally in the Labor Commission. Not only do the members serve without pay; there is hardly enough money available to pay for letter paper. Yet this is a commission dealing with questions of vital

importance to the country. Quite as important indeed as roads, bridges and wharves.

By the time the next Legislature meets, the people will probably suggest the advisability of a commission to investigate the ever present problem of taxation. It is to be hoped that whatever subject may in the future be put into the hands of commissioners the Legislature will not place an unsurmountable handicap on the progress of the work by failure to supply reasonable appropriations.

## ORIENTAL "PAUPER LABOR"

In an article on "The Pauper Labor of Asia," the New York Nation draws attention to the fact that the campaign cry of the American protectionists and American laborer is gradually undergoing a change. Whereas great stress was once placed upon the pauper labor products of Europe, the work of poorly paid slaves in the Orient is now being brought prominently before the public. The Nation represents the situation in the following style:

"Signs of another change of base are now visible. Continental Europe may still serve to frighten a few who have not been enlightened, and even English wages are quoted occasionally as a memorial of the good old days when such an argument was accepted without question. But neither of these excites the same horror that it once did, and the pauper labor of Asia is now the scarecrow. Manufacturers passed before the committee of ways and means and urged duties that would protect them and the labor they employed from the products of China and Japan, of British India, and the East Indies. The harrowing condition of labor in those parts was dwelt upon with almost morbid horror, and any wages—a few cents a day—were named as representing the earnings of these peoples. Textile fibres grown by 'pauper labor or labor paid in the most niggardly manner,' chemicals, made or to be made in China, with labor at starvation wages; machinery and machine products, the outcome of Japanese ingenuity in applying their ridiculously cheap labor to copying American inventions and trademarks—these are a few of the matters brought before the committee. One and all spoke of the impending (for there was always an atmosphere of futurity in the conditions they described) influx of Eastern copies of Western manufactures, and one and all saw in a nearly prohibitive tariff the safety of the infant industries of the United States."

Without commenting upon the merits or demerits of the arguments made by the Nation, the mere fact that the change is taking place, that the leaders are adding to the theme of their arguments a picture of the conditions in countries where Oriental labor is employed, is a matter of no small importance to the people of Hawaii. We have already seen a few hands reach out and grasp the Oriental labor of Hawaii as a handle with which to wield the club that will thrash Hawaii's free sugars out of the American market. We have already seen the Oriental population of Hawaii held up as a barrier to annexation.

If there were no other reasons, if a change in the labor policy of the country were not demanded by local conditions, this growing sentiment in the United States against the products of Oriental labor ought alone to be sufficient warning to the people of Hawaii that a revolution must take place in our industrial conditions if we expect to maintain commercial friendship with, and later secure political equality in the United States. Some of our people may sneer at the arguments made by the protectionists of the United States, they may call it idle babble, the opinions of men who want a

protecting fence about each individual garden plot, but deprecate the arguments as you may there they stand as the positively expressed opinion of the ruling majority and the hundred thousand of Hawaii cannot sway the seventy millions of the United States. The signs of the times are clear, the facts are presented in bold relief and Hawaii must accept the situation and shape its future policy accordingly or else go to the wall.

## THE Hilo Tribune says "the

question of Hawaii's future ought to be settled, so far as action by the United States Congress can settle it, by the present convened Congress." Very true. That is the sentiment of all the citizens of Hawaii, but unfortunately we do not hold the whip hand and must exercise a little more of the patience in which we have been so severely schooled during the four years just passed. With the tariff bill placed upon the boards by the President as the paramount issue the citizens of Hawaii ought to see that for the present, discretion is the better part of valor. If Hawaii is foolishly aggressive in its demands it stands a good chance of being treated to a political spanking. Our people have the assurance that Mr. McKinley and his advisors are devoting all the time possible to working out the proper solution of the Hawaiian question. This ought to be quite enough until the tariff bill is passed and the treaty question is settled.

The English newspapers are slowly but surely convincing the people of other nations that British citizens do not regard the participants in the Jameson raid as among the heroes whose names should be placed on the national roll of honor. The Westminster Gazette gives vent to the popular English opinion in the following terms: "We can not help thinking that the item 'moral and intellectual damage' in the little bill which President Kruger has just presented has got up on the wrong side of the account. For it is this country which has had all the kicks and no ha'pence in consequence of the raid. But in any event it is the Chartered Company which has to pay, and we suggest as an interesting problem—if the company pays a million to the Transvaal for 'moral and intellectual damage,' how much ought to be paid to England for similar damage?"

An agent of the Swedish government has bought a large tract of land in Virginia for colonization purposes. The colony is to be distinctly Lutheran, having its own churches, schools and business houses from the start. The land will be divided into small farms and a family will settle on each of these, provision for a colony of 1,500 having been made. There is a suggestion in this scheme for Hawaii. The country has plenty of lands, but is suffering under the burden of a class of colonists whose numbers and influence it seeks to offset by holding out inducements to Americans and Europeans. The Swedes make good American citizens and that is the kind of material Hawaii is looking for.

Minister Sewall's apparent disposition to make no fine distinctions on the question of citizenship when celebrating an American holiday will be hailed with no little satisfaction by many of the American residents. After all is said, we must admit it is the true American idea to extend a cordial welcome to all individuals who are willing to enlist their efforts in the advancement of American principles, whether expressed in a celebration, or business and political affairs.

With the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, Kamehameha Day, Bunker Hill Day, the Diamond Jubilee and the Fourth of July following so closely that the

people have hardly finished one before starting in on another, Honolulu has no reason to complain for want of celebrations. The best of it is that although the preparations for these events are in the hands of individual nationalities, when it comes to the actual celebrating everybody joins in. While the citizens of Honolulu show themselves to be intensely patriotic they are at the same time splendidly cosmopolitan.

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

While the dispatches relating to Japanese designs on Hawaii are of a conciliatory nature, the real facts are that Japan will be in a position to absorb the Islands just as soon as it learns the United States does not want them. However diplomacy may cloak the issue, a nation that intends spending \$150,000,000 on its navy, which by 1906 will rival that of the United States and be far superior in certain details, is not to be sneezed at. The new Japan is a power that means to make itself felt in the East, and if all goes smoothly in its dealings with Hawaii in the matter of island immigration laws it will be because Japan recognizes that temporarily the United States exercises a quasi-protectorate over the group. Hawaii's only safety is that the sugar "job" be defeated and that it be made a part of the Union.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

One of the obnoxious features of the Senate tariff bill is its underhanded blow at reciprocity with Hawaii.—Philadelphia Press.

## Circuit Court News.

Eliza Richard has brought suit against George S. Houghtaling to set aside a deed to three pieces of land which she signed in favor of the defendant. The petitioner complains that the deed was signed by her under fear and compulsion, and that she has never received adequate consideration for the lands.

The complainant in the case of W. W. Dimond vs. Edward Macfarlane amended his complaint yesterday by adding that at the time of delivering his assignment to the respondent he also delivered his lease to the property to him, and that he has reason to believe that the respondent delivered the said lease to the trustees and received from them a new lease for the whole premises.

C. Lai Young, assignee in bankruptcy of Choi Sing and Tong Wa, has filed a bill of complaint against Chun Wah, Tong Ho and Tong Wa, in which he alleges that Tong Wa, while still a bankrupt, entered into the drayage business with Chun Wah and then conveyed a half of the business to Tong Ho for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The plaintiff asks that the instrument of conveyance be declared void and that Tong Ho be required to deliver it up, that the business be sold and one-half delivered to the plaintiff, as assignee.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels have brought suit against F. M. Hatch, trustee, for the restoration of a portion of the Kapua estate at Kapiolani Park, to which the plaintiff's claim to be entitled by purchase from G. W. Macfarlane. The damage is fixed at \$5,000.

## High School Notes.

On Monday night, June 21st, at 8:30 o'clock, will occur the commencement exercises at the High School. President Dole will deliver an address, and there will be musical selections by the school, as well as essays by members of the graduating class. The complete program will be published later in the week.

On Saturday evening the young ladies of the High School gave a birthday party to Mr. Lightfoot, at Waikiki. There were quite a number present.

On Saturday evening the new stereopticon lanterns at the High School were tried. Mr. Hedeman assisting. The slides were made by Dr. Hessler of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, C. H. Hedges and Mr. Lightfoot. The trial of the lanterns was most successful.

## Commissioners of Education.

The regular session of the Commissioners of Education was held Thursday afternoon at the usual place. All of the members were present. The main work of the afternoon was the discussion of the schedule of teachers, which took up nearly all of the time. After the members thought they had talked enough about it, they left the matter to the Teachers' Committee to decide on. It will be remembered that the classification is an attempt to get a schedule of salaries, this to be dependent upon length of service, quality of school, etc. Armstrong Smith, Principal of Fort Street School, was granted a two-months' leave of absence, such leave to date from September 1st.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Palm Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Palm Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pale, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

## LABOR QUESTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

Committee at 8 p. m. on the 26th inst. at 1159 Mission street.

I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,  
(Signed) ED ROSENBERG,  
Recording Secretary.[Copy.]  
San Francisco, May 26, 1897.

Ed Rosenberg, Esq., Recording Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council, 1159 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Yours of May 22d at hand and contents noted, and in answer permit me to state that I should be very much pleased to meet the Executive Committee of the Council at my office, where all statistics, etc., will be at my command, at any time that may be agreeable to that body. Further, permit me to state that I am pleased to find that the Council agrees with me upon many points relative to the sending of American labor to the Hawaiian Islands, and would respectfully refer to the following words in my official report which you undoubtedly have not read:

"I would not advise, under any circumstances, that labor be sent there to be paid by the day at present, as it may necessitate their competing with the penal contract laborers. And, further, it must be done systematically and gradually."

As far as my advice upon the matter is concerned, I fail to find anything that justifies your Council to interpret my advising "a wholesale emigration to a foreign country." Nor do I now, nor have I at any time advised Americans to be sent there under contract. I thought that I made myself clear upon that point in my last letter that they cannot be sent there because of the attitude of the Immigration Commission of Hawaii; and further, that the planters do not want them under a contract system, so the only point that I can see that we disagree upon is that my Council holds that all labor that may go from America will be subject to a penal labor contract. Such is not the facts, and the entire action of the Council upon this matter seems to be "tempest in a teapot." Permit me to state further that I have found labor intelligent enough to advise itself when the truth has been told, and when the facts and conditions are made plain to them. This I have at all times endeavored to do, and shall continue to do. Further, as far as I have seen, the press of the State, with the exception of two papers in San Francisco, has held the actions of the Hawaiian people, in turning to America for help as a step in the right direction and have literally said: "So far, so good."

Scores of letters are being received at this office from all classes encouraging me to continue in this work; and hundreds are calling personally, desiring the first opportunity, so that every position that may be obtained in the Hawaiian Islands will have 50 applicants who will be disappointed at not receiving it.

In all friendship and good feeling, pardon me for saying that any edict issued to the American wage-earner warning him against going to Hawaii, by any body representing labor, will only tend to make the labor of California ridiculous in the eyes of this many other nations, and can only impress the people that the same judgment was used and the same injustice done by the Council in this instance, as was exercised when your body passed resolutions censoring me for having two doors to my departments which labor might enter, instead of one.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) E. L. FITZGERALD,  
Labor Commissioner.

P. S.—Many applicants for work at the Islands, who have worked there before and are anxious to return, are now preparing affidavits in support of my statements relative to the freedom of American labor and the advantages offered. They express themselves as perfectly willing to appear before your honorable body and refute any charges to the contrary.

# Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

# Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

# Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pale, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines.

Get only  
**Hood's Pills**  
easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, St. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**HODRON DRUG COMPANY.**  
Wholesale Agents.

**NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®**

**FOR PURER MILK**

**Local Dairymen Form an Association.**

**ALL MILK TO BE TESTED**

**Standard of Milk to Be 3 Per Cent Butter Fat.**

**Distributing Point to Be Lincoln Block, King Street—Begin Operations July 1st.**

**MILK INSPECTION**

**Policemen and Agents of Board May Test Milk.**

**RECALLED FROM DRILL.**

**Men of Philadelphia and Marion Ordered Back.**

**What Legislature Intended—What Board of Health May Do. But It Won't.**

"Some of the milkmen are doing for themselves," said the father of a large family, yesterday, after reading the Advertiser, "what in California it requires a salaried man to do, and it looks as though we are going to have an even chance at pure milk after the Dairymen's Association begins work. Do I believe milk is adulterated? Certainly. There is no more doubt of it than that whisky receives the attention of the bar-keeper before it reaches the consumer's lips."

"We are as much interested in giving the people pure milk," he said Saturday, "as the people are anxious to receive it. Then there is another object in forming the association: By the present method, every dairy has to have a number of wagons on the routes. Some people get milk from two, and in some cases, three different dairies. Wagons leave one extreme of the city and deliver milk at the other. In order to reduce the expenses of this part of the work, and to insure getting a better quality of milk, nearly all the dairymen have formed themselves into an association."

"About July 1st we will establish a central distributing station in the Lincoln block, on King street, near Alakea. All the milk from the association's cows will be taken there and distributed by means of the regular delivery wagons. It is estimated that the work can be done with less than one-half the number of wagons now used."

The standard of association milk will be 3 per cent butter fat. Each dairy will have a standard in addition to that, and this will be obtained by our visiting a dairy and securing milk direct from the cow. This will be tested and the result posted in a record book. The milk taken from the dairies will be on the basis of the test made from milk taken direct from the cow. For any milk testing under 3 per cent the association will pay 1 cent a quart less for each one-half of 1 per cent under the 3 per cent butter-fat standard.

"Milk that goes very much below the association standard will not be sold, as it is of too poor a quality. This will be creamed by the association and sold."

"We believe the public will be better served by the establishing of the association than it now is. Wagons will reach residences from one to three hours earlier than they now do. This in itself will be a great advantage. Regarding the purity of milk sold, the public does not understand the causes. In our dairy we use a large proportion of imported feed, mixed with chopped sorghum. This, we consider, makes a richer quality of milk, but even with this, the milk is affected by various causes. For instance: When we have south winds and the cattle are warm, they refuse to eat, but they drink at every opportunity. At that time the milk is not so rich. As to butter, we find no profit in it, for it takes a can of milk to make a quart of cream, and it requires that much cream to produce a pound of butter, which we sell at 60 cents. We get \$1 for a quart of cream, so you see, there is more money for the dairymen to sell the cream."

**SUPREME COURT DECISION.**

Licenses Must Issue if Conditions are Complied With.

Some time since Tai Kee repaired his building at the corner of Beretania and Pensacola streets at an expense of something like \$1,000. The location was a satisfactory one to him, and, possessing the necessary appurtenances, he made application to the Minister of the Interior for a lodging house license. The Minister refused to grant the license, taking his authority Act 64 of the Laws of 1896, which states that the Minister of the Interior "may" grant licenses to lodging houses.

Tai Kee at once made application to the Circuit Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Minister to issue the license and to show cause why it had been refused. In his answer, the Minister stated that he had refused to grant the license because under a former one a lodging house had been conducted on the corner to the great annoyance of the residents. In the locality, that it had been a resort for gamblers and disorderly persons, and because of it many residents in the neighborhood had protested against the granting of another license. The Minister gave a further reason for refusing the license, that he believed it for the interests of the common good.

The Circuit Court sustained the Min-

ister and refused to issue the writ of mandamus. Tai Kee at once appealed, and yesterday the Supreme Court handed down an opinion reversing the decision of the Circuit Court and remanding the case back for further proceedings.

The Supreme Court holds that the word "may" in Act 64, under which the Minister of Interior refused to issue the license must be construed "shall," with reference to lodging-house license. The Court gives as its opinion that the Minister has not discretionary power to refuse to issue a lodging-house license to an applicant who has complied with the necessary terms and conditions of the Act, which are quoted at length in the decision. Numerous cases are cited to substantiate the decision.

It is understood that a Japanese has made application for a license, and that it has been refused under similar conditions. Under the Civil Laws provision is made for abating a nuisance, providing a lodging house becomes such in a neighborhood and annoys the residents.

**MILK INSPECTION****Policemen and Agents of Board May Test Milk.****What Legislature Intended—What Board of Health May Do. But It Won't.**

"Some of the milkmen are doing for themselves," said the father of a large family, yesterday, after reading the Advertiser, "what in California it requires a salaried man to do, and it looks as though we are going to have an even chance at pure milk after the Dairymen's Association begins work. Do I believe milk is adulterated? Certainly. There is no more doubt of it than that whisky receives the attention of the bar-keeper before it reaches the consumer's lips."

"We've been keeping house in Honolulu for nearly 15 years, and I've taken milk from about the same number of dairymen, and I find the greatest difference, but I don't believe it all comes from the south winds, either. Why, I expect from this on that whenever I have occasion to find fault with my dairyman for the quality of blue milk he delivers he will tell me it's the wind. We pay a good price for the fluid, and it should be pure. If the newly-formed association of dairymen can improve it, so much the better. Did you ever read the law which deals with people who sell adulterated milk? No? Well, there is one somewhere among those passed during the last session of the Legislature. You will find it somewhere among the laws which require a license for conducting the business, and it provides a penalty of \$50 from persons selling adulterated milk or milk from which the cream has been skimmed. The next section authorizes any agent of the Board of Health or any police officer to inspect and test any milk sold or offered for sale and to confiscate any adulterated milk which he may find. Have you ever heard of a milk-man being held up in Honolulu by a policeman or an agent of the Board of Health and the process of testing the milk gone through with? Not much, and if they had been, the streets would many a time have run with milky mud."

"Pure milk is as essential to health as pure beef, the physicians say, and it is probable some one in the Legislature was of the opinion that impure milk was being sold or the law would not have been placed on the books. But it has never been enforced. Look what Dockey has done on his milk crusades in San Francisco. He has made vendors of the impure article go out of business or stop purifying the water taps. The same result would ensue here if the law was carried out as the Legislature intended it should be, but the introducer made it difficult when he expected policemen to become chemists and go armed with a lactometer and a clean bottle. Saying that any agent of the Board of Health should be empowered to make tests was insufficient; some one should be especially appointed to do the work, and it is not too late now for the Board of Health to assign some one to the task. It need not be done every day or every night, but it could be done occasionally."

"I see by the Advertiser that the standard of milk fixed by the association is 3 per cent butter fat. Very well, that should be the standard furnished consumers, and if they don't get it they should pay 1 cent a quart less for each one-half of 1 per cent under that. If it costs the association that much less, the same benefit should fall to the consumer. I agree with Manager Weirick when he says a milk famine may follow the slaughtering of so many cattle, on account of their having tuberculosis, and as the demand will be as large as it now is, the price will probably go up. Possibly water will be brought into requisition after wagons leave the central station with milk. To prevent any such occurrence the Board of Health should appoint a milk inspector, instead of depending upon policemen, who are not expected to know, even with a tester, whether milk has been adulterated. I tell you, there's a great field here for a milk tester. I believe he would have his hands full for a month or two, or at least until the dairy men—some of them at least—find out that adulterated milk is unhealthy and may be made unprofitable."

The laws referred to by the gentle man are as follows:

Section 81. "Any person who shall sell, or offer for sale any milk which has been adulterated by the addition of water or other substance; or from which the cream has been skimmed or separated, unless the same is spe-

cifically and openly stated to be skimmed milk, shall be fined not more than \$50."

Section 82. "Any police officer or agent of the Board of Health shall have power to inspect and test any milk sold or offered for sale, and to confiscate any adulterated milk which he may find."

**DIAMOND JUBILEE.**

Change in the Program of Sports for June 23.

Last week H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General A. G. S. Hayes put into the hands of Mr. Tom Wright, chairman of the Sports Committee for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, a gold watch and chain, which he offered as a prize in one of the events on June 23d. It was decided to give this in the 220-yards dash. As the watch and chain are valued at \$75, the contest will be one well worth trying for.

Mr. Wright has arranged for another contest on the sports program, this to be an event in which the contestants will have to ride a mile on a wheel, walk a mile and then run a mile. Undoubtedly this will awaken a great deal of interest. A money prize worth competing for, will be provided.

**RECALLED FROM DRILL.**

**Men of Philadelphia and Marion Ordered Back.**

The battalion from the Philadelphia and Marion went out for drill on the campus of Kamehameha School yesterday instead of today, this being pay day. They went through various maneuvers until about 10 o'clock, when a message came recalling them at once aboard their respective ships. It did not take them very long to get to the boat landing, and when they did get there launches and boats were in readiness. Not a moment more than necessary was spent on shore, and the men went off all at once.

The cause for the sudden recall could not be learned, but rumor was ripe on the streets that trouble was expected from the direction of the Naniwa.

**ALGAROBA FERTILIZER.**

**Dr. Maxwell Makes Suggestions to Rice Growers.**

Dr. Maxwell says that algaroba pods are not only good feed, but they are also good fertilizers. The laboratory has analyzed some ripe pods, and found 2 per cent of ammonia; and potash and phosphoric acid are also present in good ratios.

Dr. Maxwell & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**DIED ALONE.**

**James Oliver, an Aged American Breathes His Last.**

James Oliver, an American, aged 66 years, died in his room in the two-story house on Merchant street, popularly known as the "Blue-gate," between the hours of 9:45 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Sunday, a complication of troubles being the cause of his death.

Deceased came down to the Islands from his home in San Mateo, Calif., when a middle-aged man, bringing a drove of hogs. Since that time he remained in Honolulu doing odd jobs, but sticking to nothing for a very long time. He was at one time employed with the Union Feed Company. It is known that a brother of the deceased lives in Belmont, Calif.

**Cruelty to Animals.**

An instance of cruelty to animals on the part of a Portuguese resident of Kaliua is reported by a man who came down from Hawaii on the last trip of the Mauna Loa. He had three pigs to ship to Honolulu. The usual mode of marking these Kong nightingales is by cutting the ear. The Portuguese did this, and then to make sure that no one got away with his property, cut off the tails of the poor beasts. When taken into the boat they bled so that everything was covered with blood. Even upon arrival in Honolulu the bleeding had not stopped. If the Portuguese tries such a game again he will undoubtedly be arrested on the charge of cruelty to animals.

**Tidal Wave Celebration.**

Just a year ago today occurred the tidal wave that struck the coasts of these Islands and did so much damage to the places along on the Kona coast. In commemoration of the event the people of Keauhou, Kona, will celebrate in a grand luau at that place today. A large lanai has been built, and people from all over the district will be present around the festive board. It will be remembered that the wave struck Kawaihae first and then went around the Kona and Kauai way to Hilo. It was first noticed in Honolulu by the quick rise and fall of the water in the Nuuanu stream.

**University Club Banquet.**

Owing to the reception and ball given by British Commissioner Hawes being set for the 25th, the University Club banquet will be held Tuesday evening, June 22d. Among the invited guests will be American Minister Sewall, Minister Shimamura, Commissioner Hawes and Commissioner Vosson. Dr. Maxwell will deliver the address of the evening, and Judge Whitling will act as toastmaster. This is the second banquet given by the club, and it is hoped there will be a large number in attendance.

**Returning Home.**

Y. Ishikawa, editor of Chuo Shinbun, Tokyo, Japan, who came here on the Naniwa to write up the Japan-Ha-

wall difficulty, leaves for his home by the Peru today. Mr. Ishikawa has important business interests to attend to at home, and he finds the difficulty of such a trivial character that it is not worth while waiting for. Mr. Ishikawa's greatest interest is in a Hawaii-Japan cable, and during his sojourn here he had several interviews with Colonel Spalding and others interested in the scheme. On his return to Tokyo Mr. Ishikawa will make an extended report to Japanese capitalists. Mr. Ishikawa will have as a fellow-passenger Mr. Matsumoto, manager of the Imperial Railway.

**Honolulu Boy Honored.**

Huam Bingham, son of Rev Dr. Bingham of this city, has just been unanimously elected president of the Yale Union, the debating society of the university. Mr. Bingham has developed rare ability as a debater, and has represented Yale in the debating contests with Harvard.

**May Come to Honolulu.**

It is said that the Japanese warship Heyai may come to Honolulu soon. She arrived in Victoria on May 26th, and was expected to return to Japan by way of Seattle and Honolulu. The Heyai is of composite type of 2,200 tons. She carries a crew of 325 men. She is now used as a training ship.

**Manoa Wonder.**

In the mile bicycle race on Friday June 11th John Sylva's time was 2:20. This breaks the record of the Islands 2:29 held by George Angus.

The "Manoa Wonder" has been made offer to go to Australia and San Francisco to race on the tracks at those places.

**A. H. Potter.**

A. H. Potter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I have never before given a testimonial in my life. But I will say that for three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house, and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to cure—not simply stop pain, but cure absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so."

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

**LOCAL BREVITIES.**

Oahu College commencement on Thursday evening, June 24th.

B. F. Ehlers & Co. are selling some very handsome organdies at reduction sale prices.

George E. Washburn, it is said, will succeed John Grace as manager of the Honolulu Dairy.

Try a bottle of Cummins' cough cure for that cold. Hollister Drug Company, sole agents.

It is expected that several records in the athletic contests on June 23d will be smashed to pieces.

It is Surgeon Hawk, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, not Hessler, who will leave for the Coast on the 20th inst.

The Oahu Railway and Land Company elected new officers at an adjourned meeting, held on June 9th.

Luning was tried in the Police Court Thursday for a heinous crime. Defendant was committed to the Circuit Court for trial.

The great bicycle contest on June 23 will be between the champion, John Sylva, and George Martin. It is rumored that Martin will lower "the wonder's" colors.

From June 16th to June 25th the Board of Registration will hold daily sessions from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 to 7 p.m. at No. 510 Fort street, McInerny block.

"Columbia simplicity" is E. O. Hall & Son's text this morning on bicycles.

**Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.**

**DR.**

**PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

**MOST PERFECT MADE.**

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

**40 Years the Standard.**

**LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.**

This is the house to buy or rent a high grade wheel.

Sherwood's steel harness, dump-cart harness, buck whip lashes, etc., are specialties with the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

Invitations are out for a reception on the Flagship Philadelphia Wednesday evening, tendered by Admiral Beardslee to United States Minister and Mrs. Sewall.

Invitations to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee at the home of Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General on Friday evening, June 25th, at 8:30 o'clock, are out.

The shoot for regimental bars will begin on Saturday, June 19th, and will last until the 27th, inclusive. The men are getting down into practice to make good scores in the shoot.

Upwards of 2,000 people assembled at the Hawaiian Hotel grounds Thursday to listen to a concert by the Hawaiian National Band. A collection was taken up to enable the boys to pay their taxes.

There are at present three men in the field for the office of major, in place of Major Jones, whose term is about up. There is a great deal of speculation as to the probable winner in the contest.

The only stock of fireworks, cotton and silk flags, bunting, etc., for the coming celebrations is to be found at the old reliable I X L, S. W. Lederer, proprietor. Same location, Nuuanu and King streets.

**AMONGST ISLANDS**

Of the South Seas on the Morning Star.

**HARRY SWINTON ON THE GILBERTS**

Sketch of the Work of the Missionaries.

Splendid Teachers With Splendid Results—Young Students With Musical Voices.

In this article Harry Swinton continues his narrative of the trip of the Morning Star through the Gilbert Islands.

We stayed in Butaritari until the morning of December 23d. After taking on board all the missionary stores we left there on our way down from Honolulu, we weighed anchor at 6:30 a.m. for Makin, an island just six miles across to the eastward of this one. The way we had to go to get to it made the distance fully 20 miles. We went out of the lagoon on the west side, then around the north point, and then we steered almost due east as soon as possible. After getting out of the lagoon, found the wind very light and well to the eastward. Steamed all the way, arriving at Makin station 2:10 p.m., December 24th.

We lowered the boat, and while doing so, the teacher came off in his canoe with some of the school girls of the island. They were all neatly dressed, as was the teacher. After greeting one another, they all got into the ship's boat, with Mr. Channon, Mr. Walkup, Miss Wilson, the principal of the Gilbert Islands' Girls' School, and the school girls and boys. In fact, all those who wanted to go ashore did so. I would say here that the teacher of this place is one of the most energetic of all those of the group. He is a young, but well-educated man. I am told by Mr. Channon he was the best scholar he had at the school. He looks every inch a teacher, and is fortunate enough to be married to one of the training school girls. I am told that she spent a little while at Kawahao Seminary. She, too, is a very tidy woman, and a great help to her husband.

Mr. Channon had intended to transfer this young man to another island, if such was his desire. For that reason we brought a teacher from Butaritari, who was helping Mr. Mitchell. Upon our arrival, we found that the young man had made up his mind to remain in his old position another year.

This is one of the islands of the Gilbert group where it is necessary to lay off and on, as there is no entrance into the lagoon. By the way, the lagoon of this island is the finest in all Micronesia. It is cosy and well sheltered. More, then, the pity there is no entrance into it. This laying-off business means more "box-hauling than the law allows."

We found there a very neat church with a large membership. There is, also, a large school of boys and girls, and to judge from the appearance and behavior of these children, the teacher and his wife have taken a great deal of pains to bring them up to the standard in which we found them.

Towards evening Mr. Channon and his party came off aboard, having completed the work ashore. After Mr. Walkup had paid off the teachers, we squared away for Marakei, distant about 70 miles, going through the passage separating Butaritari and Makin. It might be interesting to know that each teacher in the Gilbert group is paid \$50 a year in trade. If there is anything left after each has picked out what he needs, this is paid in cash.

As we were sailing away from the station the teacher, with his girls and boys, commenced singing from their canoes, "Shall We Meet Again?" We could hear them even after we had gotten a mile or two down the coast. The music wafted to us by the gentle breeze that was blowing at the time, caused us to think deep thoughts and made us silent. I would say here, they are born musicians, just as the Hawaiians, and their voices are of a splendid quality. They can read music like old musicians, showing conclusively that their training in that line, at Kusale, was not neglected. Great credit is due Mrs. Channon for the pains she has taken in teaching these children.

Nine o'clock next day (25th), by observation, found a strong easterly sea had taken us off our course, consequently we had to keep off more to the westward, steaming SW by W to make Marakei, which we did at 12:45 p.m. Got abreast of the station 1:45, or one hour later. When nearing the land, we could see the people hauling their canoes into the sea to come off to us.

When abreast of the mission station we stopped steaming and lay aback. Some four or five canoes came along-side. There being no lagoon we had to lay off and on. There is an anchorage near the shore but it is unsafe.

The teacher or pastor of the Island came off. Did not stay on board long as we lowered one big boat and he went ashore with Mr. Channon, Mr. Walkup, Miss Wilson, the school boys and girls. We put ashore there a man belonged to the place. He went up to Kusale as a sailor in the "Hiram Bingham," she being short handed when she was down on her last trip.

We found there, as elsewhere, a fine church. The people, however, are not as far advanced as those on the last island visited. However, talking it as a whole they are doing very well. As we wanted to get to Apalang before night did not stay here very long. By doing a little hustling Mr. Channon and Mr. Walkup got through with their work and at 2:30 all hands got

balk to the ship. We set out for Apalang, steaming and sailing. We managed to get to the passage before dark and, anchoring in the middle of it, lay there all that night. The distance from Marakei to Apalang is 25 miles or thereabout.

Early next morning, 26th, weighed anchor and, steaming up to the anchorage abreast of the station, dropped anchor at 9:15 a.m.

Quite a number of canoes came off when we anchored, amongst these was one containing teacher and a man by the name of Kauri. It will be remembered he was the man who came to Honolulu to help Mr. Bingham translate the Bible into the Gilbert Island language. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and is above the average of Gilbert Islanders. After he returned to his Island home, he fell from grace, but I am happy to say, is once more in the fold. He is now the strongest supporter of Christian work in Apalang, being the head or superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Channon and all of the party went ashore, this as soon as we came to an anchor. A meeting with the people was held to find out what progress they have made during the year, and also to make arrangements for the coming year. While Mr. Channon and his people were attending to their work on shore, the ship's company kept busy mending sails, rattling down and doing other little jobs needing attention.

**HARRY SWINTON.**  
(To be Continued.)

**AMERICAN FOURTH****Grand Ball and Literary Exercises.**

No Fine Lines Drawn on Question of Citizenship—All Hands Will Join In.

About 40 Americans gathered in the Arlington Hotel parlors Saturday evening, in response to the call issued by Minister Sewall to make preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Minister Sewall opened the meeting with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. He said he was gratified to meet so many of his fellow-countrymen, and was particularly pleased to join with them in the celebration of the national holiday; he was with them heart and soul in his official and private capacity. In closing, Minister Sewall stated that he expected to soon be established in a home of his own, and extended a cordial invitation to all Americans to call at the Legation on the Fourth of July and at such other times as suited their pleasure. Having extended his greetings, the Minister awaited the pleasure of the assembled Americans.

Hon. P. C. Jones was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and J. A. Gilman secretary. In accepting the office of chairman, Mr. Jones said he was particularly pleased with the honor conferred upon him because "we've got a representative here now who is a true American. We've been bottled up here for four years, and I'm happy to say that our present representative is a man before whom we can say what we have to say without fear of hurting anyone's feelings."

Mr. Jones then called for nominations for the usual Committee of Twenty-One. The committee was quickly made up, and a 10-minute recess taken, in order to assign the members to the various sub-committees. Following:

Finance—J. A. McCandless, Andrew Brown, P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton and F. J. Lowrey.

Ball—W. P. Boyd, J. N. Wright, F. C. Smith, F. B. McStockier and T. B. Murray.

Literary—Rev. D. P. Birnie, George W. Smith, C. B. Ripley, A. V. Gear, W. R. Farrington.

Decoration—George Stratemeyer and G. W. R. King.

Printing—Ed Towse and J. A. Kennedy.

Salutes—J. S. Martin.

The usual motion was carried, empowering the General Committee to add to its membership as additional assistance required.

On motion, it was voted the unanimous opinion of the American residents that the American Minister deliver the Fourth of July address. A few days previous Minister Sewall had privately expressed himself as hardly prepared to deliver the address this year, on account of the press of business, consequent to Government matters, on hand. The expression of opinion among the assembled Americans, however, was so enthusiastic that he so modified his views as to request more time to think it over. The matter was referred to the Literary Committee, and it is safe to say that every effort will be made to obtain a favorable answer from Mr. Sewall.

After a vote of thanks to the American Minister for presiding and to Proprietor Krouse, of the Arlington, for the use of the parlors, the meeting adjourned.

From the make-up of the committee, it will be seen that the literary exercises and ball at Independence Park will constitute the American celebration this year. The date of the ball has yet to be decided, since it is not known whether Saturday or Monday will be the day, the ball will, doubtless, come off Friday night, otherwise on Monday night. It being desired that those who attend the ball would not care particularly for the fireworks. It is stated from a reliable source that Minister Sewall will not draw fine lines on citizenship, and there will be no

cause for controversy between the Hawaiian and American celebration committees, anyone who will throw up his hat and help make the events of the day a success from beginning to end being cordially welcome to join in and no questions asked.

**WITH SUNDAY SCHOOLS.****Picnics at Kalihi Peninsula and Oahu College Grounds.**

Following the custom established years ago, the pupils in the various Sabbath schools around town spent yesterday at picnics, and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The children have been talking of the event for weeks, and their mothers and sisters have had their arms in dough up to their elbows for several days past, making pies and cookies.

The Christian Church Sunday School, thanks to Allen Herbert, were permitted to spend the day at his splendid country place, Kalihi. Busses took them from the church, Alakea and King streets, at 9 o'clock, and landed them at the grounds. With the members and friends, there were upwards of 400 present, and immediately on their arrival preparations were made to feed them; tables were spread and the good things enjoyed for an hour or more, then came the games, swings and races among the children.

At 4 o'clock the busses came to the grounds again and took the tired party home.

The regular annual picnic of Central Union Church Sunday School took place on the campus of Punahoa College yesterday. Nearly a thousand people were present, the majority, of course, being children. Games of various kinds were played, and everyone spent a thoroughly enjoyable day. Delightful refreshments were served.

What was voted "the best of all" was the picnic of the Portuguese Church at Remond Grove. Transportation was provided by the O. R. & L. Co., and just 205 people went down on the train. There was an abundance of good things to eat and plenty of soda water, lemonade and ginger ale to drink.

The committee also provided games of different kinds, swings and arranged races and other athletic contests, which the little folks and big ones enjoyed to the full extent. Prize offerings were given to the winners, and much pleasure resulted. The party returned to the city after 5 o'clock, looking and feeling better for the day's outing.

Rev. A. V. Soares, W. A. Bowen and A. Frank Cooke are largely responsible for the pleasure of the day. Messrs. Bowen and Cooke are deeply interested in the welfare of the church, and never miss an opportunity to aid it by their presence and kind words. Each year the picnic of this church grows more popular, and with the additions to the membership the grounds at Remond Grove may soon be found too small for their accommodation.

**DETROIT JEWEL STOVES**

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

**MERIT JEWEL RANGE.**

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

**EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.**

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

**CITY JEWEL RANGE.**

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot water Reservoir.

**WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.**

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

**MODERN JEWEL STOVE.**

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

**MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.**

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

**W. W. DIMOND**  
HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

6 HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

**MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.****.....DEALERS IN.....****Fertilizer Materials!**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, ◆ FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

◆ Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent me-

chanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

**H. Hackfeld & Co.**

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bars "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleider" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

**DRY GOODS**

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Bed-goods, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

**Tailors' Goods.**

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meitons, Serge, Kamngarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

**H. HACKFELD & CO.**

## SOCIETY

and gladly to the Cousins' Society as the smaller contributors, and that they took pleasure in making the Cousins the stewards for these amounts.

A number stated that these sums appropriated for the various schools must be met in some way, and if contributions did not come through the Cousins, some parties would be asked to contribute through other channels.

It was suggested that the pledge system, not continued last year, be again taken up during the ensuing year.

It was suggested that a saving could be made in the printing of the annual report by omitting the printing of the constitution and list of members each year. This part takes up about one-half of the '96 report.

The matter was finally left with the Board of Managers to decide on.

The appropriations for the ensuing year were now passed on as follows:

Where appropriations are for pupils in any school it would be understood that the preference be given the children of missionaries.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Support of teachers in Kawaiaha Seminary .....	\$ 200 00
Support of pupils in Kawaiaha Seminary .....	200 00
Support of pupils in East Maui Female Seminary .....	200 00
Support of pupils in Kohala Girls' School .....	200 00
Support of pupils in Hilo Boys' Boarding School .....	200 00
Support of pupils in Kauai Industrial School .....	200 00
Aid to schools of Chinese Mission .....	200 00
Aid to Portuguese Mission work .....	200 00
Aid to Japanese Mission work .....	100 00
Aid to Mortlock teachers and evangelists .....	300 00
Corresponding Secretary .....	150 00
Publishing annual reports .....	110 00
Contingencies .....	30 00
Total .....	\$ 2,290 00
Balance .....	\$ 103 95

The officers elected for the ensuing years, according to the recommendations of the board, were as follows:

President—J. S. Emerson.

Vice President—Col. Geo. De La Vergne.

Treasurer—L. A. Dickey.

Corresponding Secretaries—Miss M. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. B. Coan, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Harriet G. Forbes.

Executive members of the Board of Managers—Rev. O. H. Gulick and Miss Helen Judd.

The Board of Managers, not nominating a recording secretary, the society nominated various ones, who resigned, leaving Rev. J. Leadingham the only one in the field. The present corresponding secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot in his favor.

W. L. Howard, who has been acting in the capacity of Keeper of the Maile Wreath for the past year, announced that valuable historical documents, consisting of papers read before the society, were now at Castle & Cooke's. The vice president of the Historical Society offered to take charge of all the documents of the society. After some discussion on the proposition, it was left with the Board of Managers to decide on, and W. L. Howard was requested to act as Keeper of the Maile Wreath until such action shall be taken.

The collection of the evening amounted to \$25.75.

The four essays, read at the roll call lawn party, were ordered printed in the forthcoming annual report, in place of the old list of members, which will be omitted this year.

The Printing Committee will consist of corresponding secretary and treasurer.

The nomination for the Maile Wreath Committee for the next four months were left to the Board of Managers.

If convenient, the adjourned annual meeting of the society will be held in Central Union Church on the night of Saturday, June 19th.

## DEATH OF R. W. MEYER.

Remains Taken to Molokai Last Night.

R. W. Meyer, whose serious illness was announced in this paper Saturday morning, died at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, and his remains were taken to Molokai on the Waialeale last night.

Mr. Meyer came to Hawaii nearly half century ago, when he was a young man of 22 years of age. After remaining on Oahu for several years, he settled on Molokai, and when the leper settlement was established he was made superintendent, a position which he occupied at the time of his death. The deceased was an honest, conscientious man, a stickler for methods and strict disciplinarian in his home and about his business. He leaves a wife and 10 children, several of whom are married.

The funeral services took place at the house of William Mutch, in Kalihia, on Sunday afternoon, the Revs. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiaha Church, and Stephen L. Desha, of Hilo, officiating. The Kamehameha boys and girls sang hymns, as perhaps, they have never been sung at any previous funeral in Honolulu. The rooms were crowded with friends of the deceased, and when it came to the sad procession to the steamer Waialeale, it was found that there were about 50 carriages in line. The floral decorations were most beautiful, white and yellow predominating.

The services over, the casket was placed in a hearse and taken to the steamer Waialeale, at the Pacific Mail wharf, escorted by a guard of honor of 12 policemen, in charge of Officer Polkain.

This was unanimously carried.

Article 3 was amended to read as follows:

"Art. 3. The officers of the society shall be a president, vice president, recording secretary, two or more corresponding secretaries and a treasurer, all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society, to hold office for one year."

Unanimously passed.

The question of appropriations for the coming year, as recommended by the Board of Managers, was now taken up. It was voted that the appropriations for the corresponding secretaries be changed from \$60 to \$150. This is necessitated by the increase of work of these officers, and the expectation that they will have more work to do during the coming year.

The discussion was then taken up on the balance of appropriations. While the treasurer was not present, it was found that in all probability the appropriations would be fully met at the end of the year, nearly \$1,000 having come in in a very short period.

Some of the members thought that it was taking too much upon themselves for those present to appropriate such a large amount when only a few of the large contributors made up the amount at the end of the year.

This discussion was followed by the statement on the part of the president that large contributors gave as freely

as the smaller contributors, and that they took pleasure in making the Cousins the stewards for these amounts.

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Rev. Stephen L. Desha went with the party to conduct the remainder of the funeral services.

Daniel Logan, of the Bulletin, was also a passenger.

## Ten Years Apiece.

The steamer Mauna Loa came in yesterday morning with the news of the trial of the three Japanese on Maui for the murder of a luna at Spreckelsville. Deputy Attorney General Dole appeared for the prosecution, and Attorney Paul Neumann for the defense. Interpreter Chester Doyle was on hand and did the work of telling what the Japanese had to say. After the trial and the usual deliberations, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, with the vote standing 10 to 2. A sentence of 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor was imposed. There was at once an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the trial will come off at the regular time.

## Juan Comancho Dead.

Juan Camacho, the well-known restaurateur, died from Bright's disease at 2 a. m. yesterday, and was buried in the afternoon. Deceased had occupied the position of chef and steward at the Hawaiian Hotel and at Pacific Club for a number of years. Lately he has conducted the New Market Restaurant on Queen street.

Before  
Retiring....

Take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. As a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles,

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## Cuticura SOAP.

The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.

The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.

For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes,

For Red, Rough Hands Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,

For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot, F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

## AGENT FOR

THE MIRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LTD. Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS. General Engineering

MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## J. S. WALKER.

General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELM OF MADGEBURG.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, Scottish Union and National Union.

Regent 12, St. George's Block, Honolulu, H. I.

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

## FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

## THEO. H. DAVIES &amp; CO., LTD., Agents

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1896, £12,951,572.

1-Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ 0 d

Subscribed Capital ..... 2,750,000 0 0

Maid Capital ..... 657,600 0 0

2-Fire Funds ..... 2,660,530 12 2 8

3-Life and Annuity Funds ..... 9,600,182 2 8

£12,951,572 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,577,025 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,404,071 9 11

£1,981,236 7 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER &

# TOOK DISCHARGE

Peculiar Actions of Chief  
Mate Anderson.

Forgot the Captain Was in Charge.  
Bickerings Made Disturbance  
Possible.

United States Consul General Mills held an informal investigation on Saturday into the charges against Mate Anderson of the American schooner Robert Seales. The captain, mates and crew of the vessel were present, and as a result of the testimony Anderson took his discharge from the Consul. It is rather difficult to get at the particulars or details of the investigation, as Consul General Mills considers the matter an official one, and not to be disclosed. Captain Piltz says the trouble was of no particular consequence and of no interest to the public.

"Anderson shipped with me to Newcastle," the captain said yesterday, and everything was satisfactory on the voyage down. But we experienced a great deal of trouble there in securing a crew, and I could not imagine what could be the cause. Men would ship and at the end of two or three days quit. After this had been repeated several times I spoke to the mate about it, but could get no reasonable explanation. I found through another source that the men who shipped and unceremoniously left were non-union sailors and that they were objectionable to the mate, who was a union man.

"When he secured the crew that suited him we cleared for Honolulu. Then the trouble began. I would come on deck at night during the mate's watch and find no one on deck but the man at the wheel. 'Where's the mate?' I would ask him, and get for an answer: 'For'd with the boys.' This was a bad thing to happen, for the man at the wheel might fall asleep and no one would be the wiser. This happened several times, and when I spoke to the mate he intimated that he knew his business.

"By and by we ran into rough weather, and frequently during several days when I would come on deck, I would find no one about but the man at the wheel. 'Where's the mate?' I'd say, and the man would answer: 'In the donkey-room with the men, sir.' This was when the weather was bad and the sails were blowing into shreds. I sent for the mate and asked what he was taking his men into the donkey-room for and leaving the decks empty during rough weather. He said he was working. I was not satisfied with the reply, so I questioned the men and found they were loafing. I then noticed the crew that any man found in that room during the rest of the voyage would be fined a dollar. I told the mate to nail up the door and not go inside the room unless I told him to. He said he would nail the door when he had time. His remarks and demeanor annoyed me, and my wife became alarmed.

"I didn't know what might happen, so I decided to watch him pretty closely. Matters did not improve much, and finally some of the sailors came to me and expressed dissatisfaction with the mate's leadership and requested me to give orders. They said it wouldn't do to have things go on so, and for their own protection asked for a change. Mind you, we were in rough weather, and our sails were being blown into ribbons; if we hadn't had second set we would not have reached port."

"The crew, to a man, were against him, and I gave them the orders that should have come from the mate. On our arrival I reported the affair to the Consul, and he held the investigation on Saturday. Everybody from the vessel was there, and at the close the mate accepted his discharge."

The second mate declined to talk beyond admitting that the mate and members of the crew in his watch absented themselves from the deck during several days' heavy weather. He said the entire crew was at the Consulate during the investigation and he did not suppose the mate would have left the ship if he hadn't been in the wrong.

Mate Anderson was seen later at the Sailors' Home and pooh-poohed the idea of trouble on the Robert Seales. Said he to a reporter yesterday:

"I was in Tacoma in October, last year, and wanted to go to the city. I shipped for my fare with Captain Piltz on the Robert Seales. On the voyage down he talked to me about taking the mate's billet, and I refused, because I had worked with him before and thought him a hard man. I went back to Tacoma on the vessel and finally shipped as mate to Newcastle. Whatever trouble I had on the ship was due to a dislike Captain Piltz had for me. He spoke to me one time when I was in the rigging, and I muttered something not intended for any one. It was carried to the captain by one of the crew and the trouble began with that. I do not wish to make any further statement until I see what the captain says; then I may have my say."

The Robert Seales is discharging her cargo near the Inter-Island wharf. She is a clean and trim-looking vessel and reflects credit on Captain Piltz.

## MAUI CALENDAR.

Cases Disposed of During Last Term of Court.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kanbu (k.); perjury. Committed by Circuit Judge Verdict, guilty; three dissenting.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. W. Kawakami (k.); larceny of animals. Appeal from Kipahulu. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. George Cope and Cim Tuck; assault and battery. Appeal from Waikuku. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Lunkia (w.);

disturbing the peace. Appeal from Waikuku. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. P. Sylvia and John T. Aluli; liquor selling. Appeal from Waikuku. Verdict, not guilty; two dissenting.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kahulamau (k.); malicious injury. Appeal from Lahaina. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. D. Kamakahele (k.); perjury. Appeal from Hana. Plead guilty June 3, 1897; sentence suspended.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Noa (k.). Sam Ku (k.) and Paahao; murder of first degree. Committed from Molokai. Venue changed from First Circuit.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kali (k.); assault and battery. Appeal from Waikuku.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. J. Faustino; assault and battery. Appeal from Waikuku. Bail forfeited.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Nawelu (k.); practicing medicine. Appeal from Waikuku. Verdict, guilty; three dissenting.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. L. Mossman; larceny of animal. Appeal from Makawao; continued from December term. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Chow See (ch.); malicious burning. Committed from Kipahulu.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Andrew Freitas; malicious injury. Appeal from Makawao. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Fook (ch.); selling opium. Appeal from Makawao. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Yin Tuck (ch.); assault and battery. Appeal from Waikuku. Nolle pross'd.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Araki Toyotaro, Oyama Sinzo and Fukumoto Iwakuma; murder in second degree. Committed from Waikuku. Guilty. Manslaughter in second degree; two dissenting; 10 years each; exception and motion for new trial noted.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Kau, Ah Shu, Ah Chee and Tuck Chick; gaming. Appeal from Waikuku. Bail forfeited June 2, 1897.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Wong Ling Sing et al.; assault and battery. Appeal from Lahaina. Plead guilty. Wong Ling Sing, one month; others, sentence suspended.

Republic of Hawaii vs. W. Marshall and Cesar Rodrigues; assault and battery. Appeal from Waikuku.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Long Ang alias Ling Hang; malicious burning. Committed from Hana. Verdict rendered June 2, 1897.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Akana; opium in possession. Appeal from Waikuku. Verdict, guilty; three months at hard labor.

John T. Baker vs. E. H. Kepapai; assumption. Appeal from Makawao; continued to December term, 1897, by stipulation.

Puu (k.) vs. L. K. Naipa; criminal conversation. Motion for default filed and granted.

D. K. Baker et al. vs. Mrs. T. B. Lyons and A. Enos; ejectment. Continued from December term.

Ah You vs. Fo Kim; damages. Continued from December term.

Jacinto de Freitas Abreu vs. Andrew Freitas; trespass. Judgment of \$100 for plaintiff.

Antone Pimentel and Manuel de Cogues vs. W. Y. Horner; trespass. Continued to December term, 1897, by stipulations filed.

Antone Fernandez vs. Manuel Martens; assumption. Appeal from Waikuku; continued from December term.

Heanu vs. Henry Luulios; illegal impounding. Appeal from Molokai; continued to December term, 1897.

Kahiamoo vs. H. Manase; illegal impounding. Appeal from Molokai.

Henry Peela vs. Samuel Kalihii; assumption. Appeal from Molokai.

J. Molani (k.) vs. Wini (w.); in divorce.

Kepaa Hoolae (w.) vs. Pua Kaomea (k.); in divorce. Granted.

Kaaijal (w.) vs. Ah You (ch.); in divorce. Granted; custody of child awarded to libellant.

Palolo (w.) vs. Ah Kihina (ch.); in divorce. Granted.

W. J. Sheldon vs. E. P. Sheldon; in divorce.

Geo. McNamara vs. Kaulakua (w.); in divorce. Granted.

Judge John Kalua presiding; Ed Baldwin, sheriff; William Armstrong, clerk; Chester A. Doyle, Japanese interpreter; John E. Bush, Hawaiian interpreter; Chan Kim, Chinese interpreter; attorneys, Paul Neumann, A. Rosa, Charles Creighton, Samuel Chillingworth, John Richardson and Geo. Hons.

## Clay Pigeon Shoot.

The second of the clay-pigeon shoots for the season took place at Kewalo on Sunday. The contestants were: Charles Brown, Ed McInerny, Harry Whitney, S. G. Wilder, Theo Hoffman and Tom King. Charles Brown came out ahead, with a record of 7 out of 10, and Harry Whitney, second, with 6 out of 10. The next shoot will come off next Sunday at the same place.

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## WHAT A DAY.

The schooner Robert Seale came in from Newcastle with a load of coal yesterday.

The barkentine Klikitat came in with a full load of lumber from the Sound yesterday.

News comes from Kau that the volcano is "smoking" heavily. When the Mauna Loa was off South Point, Puuhonua, Honuaupo and Pahala could not be seen on account of the heavy vapor.

The decks of the U. S. S. Philadelphia were crowded with Hawaiian visitors Saturday afternoon, Admiral Beardslee having thrown the big cruiser open to the Hawaiians for that day.

The steamer Lucia (Br.) at Queenstown; May 14th from New York, made the passage in 5 days 14 hours and 54 minutes, a distance of 2,939 knots, an average of 21.80 knots per hour, and maintained a speed during two days of 22.30 knots per hour.

The American five-masted schooner Louis, A. J. Hatch master, arrived in port about 11 a. m. yesterday, 74 days from Newcastle, N. S. W., with a cargo of 1,202 tons of coal to order. Light weather was experienced throughout the voyage. The schooner Louis cleared from Newcastle on March 27th.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco or Vancouver on or about the following dates in 1897:

### ARRIVE LEAVE

From San Francisco For San Francisco or Vancouver— or Vancouver—

Peru ..... June 15 Gaetano ..... June 20

Aorangi ..... June 16 Moana ..... June 24

Australia ..... June 22 Warrimoo ..... June 24

Mariposa ..... July 1 Peking ..... June 29

Warrimoo ..... July 16 Australia ..... June 30

Australia ..... July 20 Alameda ..... July 22

Moana ..... July 29 Miowera ..... July 24

Australia ..... Aug. 17 Australia ..... July 28

Alameda ..... Aug. 26 Mariposa ..... Aug. 19

Australia ..... Aug. 25

SHIPPING INFORMATION.

## ARRIVALS.

Thursday, June 10.

Am. schr. Robert Seale, Piltz, 56 days from Newcastle, with 1,050 tons of coal to order.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu and Maui ports.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kauai.

Stmr. Helene, Freeman, from Hawaii.

Friday, June 11.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Hamakua.

Stmr. Walaleale, Parker, from Kauai ports.

Am. bktm. Klikitat, Cutler, from Puget Sound.

Saturday, June 12.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Sunday, June 13.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Am. schr. Louis, Hatch, from Newcastle.

## DEPARTURES.

Thursday, June 10.

Am. schr. Viking, Peterson, for Washington Island.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Waialua ports.

Saturday, June 12.

Am. bktm. Amelia, Willer, for Puget Sound.

Sunday, June 13.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Molokai, with body of R. W. Meyers.

Monday, June 13.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Honolulu, Honomu, Hakalau, Pohakumanu and Pepeekeo.

Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, for San Francisco.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Kahuku and Punalu'u.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Honolulu, Kauai.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokoli'i, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.